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Patterns of Treatment History and Drug Use

Series 1, Number 4

INTRODUCTION

The NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report is a series of four statistical reports published by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) on a recurring basis. The four sections of the Quarterly Report describe national patterns of drug treatment and abuse, and the characteristics of the client population, for all reporting federally-funded drug treatment programs. The approach of the Quarterly Report is primarily descriptive; however, the data are arranged within a theoretical framework that provides elementary explanations of some of the client aspects of the national problem of drug abuse. The main elements of the information collected on the drug abuse problem are admission and discharge activity, characteristics of clients, types of drugs used at admission to treatment, and patterns of treatment history and drug usage. The more salient aspects of these relationships, and their dependence on month of admission and discharge, size of standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), and geographic region are examined. The definitions of the above terms are contained in a glossary, which is appended to the first section of the Quarterly Report.

Four sections, or numbers, of the NIDA Statistical Series: Quarterly Report deal with substantive areas of the national data on drug treatment and abuse, an optional fifth section is devoted to the study of a special problem of current relevance.

The first number of the five-part series details the source of data and justification of approach, and presents substantive data on general admission and discharge activity for all reporting federally-funded drug abuse treatment units. These data are presented by month, size of SMSA and geographical region.

The second number of the series deals with the relationships among different characteristics of the client population, and between client characteristics on the one hand and types of drugs used at admission to treatment and patterns of treatment history and drug usage on the other. Client characteristics are also described across the months of the quarter and across SMSA's of different sizes.

In the third number, the type of primary drug used at the time of admission to treatment is related to month of admission to treatment, size of SMSA, geographic region, admission activity, and characteristics of clients.

Number four of the series examines the associations among patterns of treatment history and drug usage, and between indicators of these variables and indicators of types of admission and discharge, client characteristics, and types of primary drugs used at admission and discharge. Treatment and discharge patterns are also described across months of the quarter.

1

A fifth number will sometimes be included in the Quarterly Report, to be de-
voted to a more detailed analysis of a single aspect of the national drug
abuse problem. The subject of this special study will vary in forthcoming
issues of the NIDA Statistical Series and will be selected on the basis of
current and meaningful drug abuse research.

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USE

Highlights:

. The majority of admissions have had no prior drug treatment. The highest percentage of clients are classified into the daily use category.

. Although the number of prior treatment experiences does not vary by sex, it does increase as age increases. The percentage of clients using drugs daily also increases with age. Black and Spanish-Americans are more likely than whites to have prior treatment experience and also report higher percentages of daily use.

. The majority of clients involved in vocational improvement have no prior treatment. Voluntary clients are more likely than involuntary ones to have one drug problem; clients employed part-time are less likely than full-time or unemployed clients to use drugs daily. Legal status is related to frequency of use of primary drug for clients.

. The number of prior treatment experiences is highest for those clients currently abusing an opiate substance; marihuana users are more likely than opiate users to take more than one drug.

. The type of primary drug used is related to the frequency of use: the daily users of a primary drug are more likely than clients who use drugs less often or do not have any present use to mention only one drug problem. Also, the time lapse between treatments increases as frequency of use increases.

. The majority of clients discharged during the quarter are reported to be using no drug at the time of discharge; of those clients using a drug at discharge, opiates are most often used. Clients who leave or are discharged before completing treatment are more likely to be using opiates than clients who complete treatment. Of the clients who do not use a drug at discharge, there is little difference across modalities.

. A higher percentage of clients from detoxification and drug-free modalities complete treatment than from maintenance. Higher percentages of clients from outpatient, hospital, and prison environments complete treatment than from day-care and residential environments. Hospital and, to a lesser extent, residential clients spend less time in treatment than the clients in other environments.

. A higher percentage of clients employed full or part-time or enrolled in vocational improvement complete treatment than unemployed clients. Number of months in treatment varies with employment status and with vocational improvement, but not with education. Opiate clients tend to spend a shorter amount of time in treatment than marihuana or alcohol abusers.

3

Patterns of treatment history and drug usage are perhaps the most important aspects of the national drug abuse problem presented in this number of the Quarterly Report. Patterns of treatment history and drug usage are defined by the number of prior treatment experiences the client has had, the number of months since the client's last treatment experience, the total number of drug problems reported by the client, and the frequency of use of the primary drug. At discharge, treatment history is specified by type of discharge -- completed treatment, transferred, program decision to discharge, left before completing treatment, and other (died or incarcerated) -- and by number of months in treatment. Number of drugs used and type of primary drug used are indicators of drug usage at discharge. This report examines the relationships among these indicators, and between them and types of admissions, discharges, and client characteristics. A more detailed definition of terms, data considerations and justification of approach appears in the first section of this series.

It is important to observe the extent to which the indicators of treatment history and drug usage are related. For example: to what extent are the number of prior treatment experiences related to the number of months since last treatment experience? or, to what extent is polydrug use linked to the frequency of use of the primary drug? The type of drug used and characteristics of clients should contribute significantly to explaining differences in patterns of treatment history and drug usage. Non-opiate use might lead to experimentation with more drugs and thus bring on more polydrug use than opiate use might. A client who has sociological characteristics which are considered stable and socially desirable, i.e., employed, high school graduate, and voluntary admission, ought to have fewer prior treatment experiences and use the primary drug less frequently than an unstable or socially less desirable client.

A more detailed definition of terms, data considerations and justification of approach is included in the first number of this series.

Patterns of Treatment History and Drug Use at Admission

Tables 1 through 6 depict associations of patterns of treatment history and drug usage by month and quarter of admission, by sex-age-race characteristics, by frequency of primary drug use, and by frequency of use of opiates.

Admissions Activity

In table 1, 50 percent of the admissions during April-June, 1975 have had no prior drug treatment and 24 percent have had one previous experience. Eleven percent reported two previous experiences and 12 percent reported more than two.

The category of the variable, Number of Months Since Last Treatment, that contains the highest percentage of clients (41 percent) is 1-6 months. Twenty-four percent report no time lapse; 14 percent, from 7-12 months; and 19 percent, over twelve months.

4

The classification of clients by number of drug problems at admission is as follows: 43 percent have one drug of abuse; 23 percent have two drugs; 13 percent list three drug problems; 13 percent more than three drug problems; and 6 percent list no drug problem.

When primary drug frequency of use is displayed, the highest percentage of clients are classified into the daily use category (57 percent), while 19 percent report no present use at admission. Of the remaining categories, the one for several times per week is the highest, with 13 percent of the clients reporting this frequency of use at admission.

No significant patterns across months occur for any of the treatment history and drug usage variables.

Sex-Age-Race Characteristics

Table 2 displays patterns of treatment history and drug usage by sex, age, and race characteristics. Although the number of prior treatment experiences does not vary for males and females, it does differ for age groups. While 84 percent of the under 18 year old clients are recorded in the no prior treatment category, 67 percent of the 18-20 year olds and 47 percent of the 21-25 year olds are similarly classified. In both 26-30 and over 30 age groups, 38 percent of the clients are reported as having no prior treatment experience. Thus, the number of prior treatment experiences increases as age increases up to age 30. Race varies slightly on number of prior treatment experiences. Fifty-four percent of the whites, as compared with 45 percent of both the blacks and the Spanish-American groups, are classified into no prior treatment.

In similarity to prior treatment experience, age, but neither sex nor race, is associated with the number of months since last treatment experience in table 2. The younger the age of the client, the fewer the number of months since last treatment. No time lapse between treatments is reported by 43 percent of the under 18 age group, but by only 24 percent of the over 30 age group. The main difference, which ranges from 23 percent to 19 percent in the zero months since last treatment category, is between the under eighteen and over twenty age groups.

As to number of drug problems, arrayed in table 2, the older age groups tend to use fewer different types of drugs: 57 percent of the clients in the over 30 group report only one drug problem. This percentage diminishes to 28 percent in the under 18 age group. Correspondingly, the percentages of clients using more than one drug are higher in the younger than in the older age groups. Whites are more likely than blacks or Spanish-Americans to be multiple drug abusers. For example, 51 percent of the blacks and 53 percent of the Spanish-American clients specify only one drug problem, in contrast to 36 percent of the whites. Sex is not meaningfully associated with this variable.

Age is strongly and race moderately associated with frequency of use of primary drug in table 2. The percentage of clients using a drug daily

increases from 21 percent in the under 18 age group to 42 percent in the
18-20; to 61 percent in the 21-25 age group; to 69 percent in both of the
two oldest age groups. Blacks and Spanish-Americans report higher percen-
tages of daily use (11 percent to 15 percent) than whites. No pattern
emerges for the use of primary drug by sex.

Sociological Characteristics

Indicators of treatment history and drug usage are contrasted by sociological
client characteristics in table 3. The most meaningful patterns occur across
number of prior treatment experiences. Vocational improvement associates
moderately with this indicator. Sixty percent of those involved in voca-
tional improvement have no prior treatment, compared with 45 percent of the
clients not so enrolled.

A trend also appears on educational attainment, with the number of prior
treatment experiences increasing moderately as level of education increases,
but the maximum difference is only 16 percent. Needless to say, some of this
increase is related to the age of clients, since age and education variables
are correlated.

Only slight differences occur when employment and legal status are examined,
however. Forty-nine percent of the unemployed and 60 percent of the part-
time employed had no prior treatment experience. Similarly, 49 percent of
the voluntary and 57 percent of the involuntary admissions had no prior
treatment experience.

Less apparent differences in table 3 are found across other patterns of
treatment history and drug usage. There is a slight difference of 9 percent
between the percentages of part-time and full-time employed clients with one
drug problem. The range of differences is also small, eight percent,
across levels of education for those clients with one drug problem. There
is no variation across the twelfth and greater than twelfth grade groups.

Voluntary clients are more likely than involuntary ones (45 percent to 35
percent) to have one drug problem. There is no relationship between either
enrollment in vocational improvement programs or last school grade completed
and the number of drug problems.

Concerning frequency of use of primary drug, clients employed part-time are
less likely than full-time or unemployed ones to use drugs daily, (47 percent
to 60 percent and 57 percent, respectively). Daily usage of drugs is more
prevalent among clients not enrolled in vocational improvement. Sixty-three
percent are in this category, as compared to 48 percent enrolled in vocational
improvement. Although a trend is shown in table 3 that the more educated a
client, the more likely she/he is to use a drug daily, this trend is probably
an artifact of age differences, since there is no variation between clients
who completed grade twelve and those who have some post high school educa-
tion and since the difference between the completion of grades ten or eleven
and the higher education groups is slight, (6 percent to 7 percent). Legal
status is related to frequency of use of primary drug for clients with no

6

present use and for the daily users. For example, 63 percent of the voluntary admissions, as compared to 30 percent of the involuntary ones, use a drug on a daily basis.

The number of months since last treatment experience does not vary in a meaningful way across any of the sociological client characteristics.

Primary Drug Used

Differences in patterns of treatment history and drug usage appear when primary drug type is considered, as is done in table 4. The number of prior treatment experiences is highest for those clients currently abusing an opiate substance; 63 percent have had one or more treatment experiences. Marihuana users report the lower percentage; only 17 percent have had a prior treatment experience.

A consideration of clients with previous drug treatment reveals that primary marihuana users have had the shortest time lapse between present and last treatment experience, while primary opiate users have the longest time lapse.

Forty-six percent of the primary opiate users take more than one drug, while 59 percent of the primary marihuana users use more than one substance.

Although daily use is reported for 73 percent of primary opiate users, it is cited for only 26 percent of the primary marihuana users.

Frequency of Primary Drug Used

Tables 5 and 6 display patterns of treatment history and drug usage by frequency of primary drug use and frequency of use of opiates.

In table 5, for clients with no prior treatment experience there is a large percentage difference between clients who use the primary drug daily and those who use it less often. For example, 43 percent of the daily users compared to 74 percent of the clients using the primary drug less than once per week have no prior treatment experience. There is no difference in prior treatment experiences between clients who use the drug several times a week (but less than daily), once per week, and less than once per week. Forty-five percent of the clients with no present use have no prior treatment experience.

The data in table 5 show that the type of primary drug mentioned is related to the frequency of use. An opiate drug problem is mentioned by clients who are either daily users (76 percent), or not using a drug at the time of admission (60 percent). Clients who use drugs less than daily use marihuana or some other drug. For example, of the clients who use a drug several times per week but less than daily, 20 percent mention opiates, 35 percent marihuana, and the remainder some other drug.

7

The daily users of a primary drug are more likely than clients who use drugs less often or do not have any present use to mention only one drug problem. Fifty-three percent of the daily users, compared to 33 percent to 39 percent of the clients in other categories, report using one drug at admission.

There is a slight relationship between the number of months since last treatment experience and the frequency of use of the primary drug. The time lapse between treatments increases as frequency of use increases. Eighteen percent of the daily users and 35 percent of the less than once per week users have no time lapse between treatments. When a comparison is made across client categories with greater than a twelve months' time lapse between treatments, the percentage of clients who report daily use of a drug (21 percent) is greater than the percentage of those who report using a drug less than once a week (12 percent).

Examination of the frequency of use of opiates in table 6 fails to uncover any patterns greatly different from the ones presented for frequency of use of primary drugs in table 5.

Patterns of Treatment History and Drug Usage at Discharge

The following paragraphs examine relationships among indicators of treatment history and drug usage, and between these indicators and discharge activity and month and quarter. The tables pertain to month of discharge, type of discharge, modality, environment, sex-age-race, sociological characteristics of clients, and type of primary drug. Patterns of treatment include type of discharge and number of months in treatment. The indicators of drug usage are the number of drugs used and the primary drug used, if any, at discharge.

Discharge Activity

Table 7 arrays patterns of treatment history and drug usage by month and quarter of discharge. Forty-two percent of the discharged clients leave a program before they complete the prescribed treatment, while only 21 percent complete treatment.

There is considerable variation in the length of time that these discharged clients spend in treatment. Twenty-three percent of the discharges are in treatment less than one month. At the other extreme, eleven percent spend more than ten months in treatment.

Sixty-nine percent of the clients discharged during the quarter are reported to be using no drug at the time of discharge, in contrast to 19 percent who are using one drug and 11 percent using more than one drug. Of those clients using a drug at discharge, opiate use amounts to 47 percent (not shown), which is twice the percentage of marihuana usage: 14 percent in contrast to 6 percent of the total discharges, as arrayed in table 7. The patterns of treatment history and drug usage do not vary by more than two percentage points across the months of the quarter.

8

One should interpret the percentage of clients in the None category with caution, since, in some cases of clients leaving before completing treatment, the number and type of drug used may have erroneously been placed in the None, instead of the Missing Value, category.

Type of Discharge

Patterns of treatment history and drug usage fluctuate moderately to greatly when displayed by type of discharge, as in table 8. There is a slight relationship between the length of time spent in treatment and type of discharge, especially when one compares the percentage of clients who complete treatment with those who leave before completing treatment.

Of the clients who complete treatment, 17 percent spend less than one month in treatment, in contrast to 27 percent of those who leave before completing treatment. Thirty-two percent of the clients completing treatment are in treatment from four to ten months; 23 percent of the clients leaving treatment before completion leave between the fourth and tenth month.

The differences in treatment time between those completing treatment and those leaving without completing treatment is even more striking when one looks at the cumulative percentages at the end of three months, (not shown in table 8, but obtained by summing the percentages for groups <1, 1, and 2-3). Sixty-nine percent of the clients who leave before completing treatment are discharged by the end of the third month, compared to 48 percent completing treatment.

The type of discharge differs greatly for drug-free clients. Clients who leave before completing treatment are less likely not to be using drugs at the time of discharge than clients who complete treatment. While 62 percent of the clients leaving before completing treatment are reported as not using a drug, 90 percent of the clients completing treatment are in this category.

Table 8 shows a relationship between the type of discharge and the type of primary drug used by clients reported to be using a drug at discharge. For example, opiate use varies across type of drug from three percent for those completing treatment; to 13 percent for transfers; 25 percent, program decision to discharge; and 17 percent, left before completing treatment. The difference in marihuana and alcohol usage across discharges is slight.

Modality

It is also interesting to examine (in table 9) patterns of treatment history and drug usage by modality from which the client is discharged. A higher percentage of clients from detoxification and drug-free modalities complete treatment than from maintenance (23 percent and 24 percent to 7 percent). When comparing the clients who leave before completing treatment across modalities, one finds little meaningful difference.

With respect to the number of months spent in treatment, as expected, a
higher percentage of detoxification clients are in treatment for less than
one month, (65 percent compared to 13 percent and 19 percent for maintenance
and drug-free, respectively). What is surprising, however, is the percentage
of detoxification clients who are in treatment for more than one month, since
a detoxification period is supposed to be limited to twenty-one days. The
only important difference regarding time spent in treatment between mainten-
ance and drug-free clients is that 23 percent of the maintenance clients are
in treatment longer than ten months, in contrast to 10 percent of the drug-
free clients.

Of the clients who do not use a drug at discharge in table 9, there is little
difference across modalities. If clients use a drug at discharge, they are
more likely to be from detoxification or maintenance than from drug-free
modalities. Twenty-nine percent of the detoxification clients and 31 percent
of the maintenance ones, in contrast to 8 percent of the drug-free discharges,
are reported in table 9 to be using opiates at the time of discharge. When
a client from a drug-free modality does resort to drugs at discharge, she/he
is more likely than detoxification or maintenance clients to select marihuana
or some other non-opiate drug.

Treatment Environment

Table 10 presents patterns of treatment history by environment. Type of
discharge, as an indicator of treatment history, has been added to this and
subsequent tables. Higher percentages of clients from outpatient (23 per-
cent), hospital (22 percent), and prison (22 percent) environments complete
treatment than from day-care (12 percent) and residential (12 percent)
environments. Correspondingly, higher percentages of clients from residen-
tial (52 percent) and day-care (51 percent) environments leave before com-
pleting treatment than from outpatient (42 percent), hospital (32 percent),
and prison (16 percent) environments.

Hospital and, to a lesser extent, residential clients spend less time in
treatment than the clients in other environments. Seventy-four percent of
the hospital and 37 percent of the residential clients are in treatment for
less than one month. Most of the differences in time in treatment between
outpatient, day-care, and prison clients are not important. When interpret-
ing these data, the reader should bear in mind, however, that 65 percent of
the clients discharged are from the outpatient environment.

The entries in table 10 also reveal that outpatients, in spite of the fact
that 61 percent are not using any drugs at the time of discharge, are less
likely than prison (89 percent) and residential (88 percent) clients to be
drug-free. A higher percentage of outpatient clients (18 percent) than other
clients use opiates at the time of discharge. There is no difference in
alcohol and marihuana use between outpatient and day-care clients, but there
is a slight difference between these clients and their residential, hospital,
and prison counterparts, not more than two percent of whom are using alcohol
or marihuana.

Sex-Age-Race Characteristics

In table 11 patterns of treatment history and drug usage are associated with sex, age, and race characteristics of clients. There are no differences between males and females in the type of discharge, be it completing treatment, transfer, program decision to discharge, leaving before completing treatment, or other. Nor are there any important differences between males and females in the number of months in treatment, number of drugs used at discharge, and primary drug used at discharge.

Age is slightly related to treatment history and drug usage. For type of discharge and number of months in treatment, there is a consistent pattern in the changes in percentages across age groups. For example, 47 percent of the clients under eighteen, compared to 37 percent of those over thirty, leave before completing treatment. Also, younger clients tend to stay in treatment longer: 31 percent of the under eighteen group, compared to 23 percent of the over thirty group, are in treatment from four to ten months.

There is no difference between 18-20, 21-25, 26-30, and the over 30 age groups in number of drugs used at discharge. The under eighteen group, however, is slightly more likely than the other groups to be using drugs. Most clients are not using drugs at discharge, but of those who are using one or more drugs, the primary choice is likely to be marihuana for clients under 21 and opiates for clients 21 and over.

As can be seen in table 11, there are some racial differences in treatment history and drug usage, but most of the differences are slight. Although whites are slightly more likely than blacks (25 percent to 16 percent) to complete treatment, they do not differ in leaving the program before completing treatment, (42 percent to 44 percent).

There are no differences between the main racial-ethnic groups--white, black, and Spanish--in the number of months each spends in treatment. Whites are slightly more likely than blacks to be using a drug at discharge; that is, 74 percent of the blacks and 69 percent of the whites are reportedly drug-free at discharge. But when blacks and whites do use a drug at discharge, blacks tend to prefer opiates more than whites: 18 percent of the black discharges are classified as using opiates, in contrast to 9 percent of the white discharges.

Sociological Characteristics

Patterns of treatment history and drug usage are displayed according to the sociological characteristics of clients at discharge in table 12.

Thirty-five percent of clients employed full-time and 34 percent part-time complete treatment, as opposed to 16 percent of the clients who are unemployed at discharge. Vocational improvement is also associated with completing treatment: 32 percent of the clients completing treatment are involved in vocational improvement, compared to 15 percent not enrolled in vocational improvement.

11

A slight tendency also exists between level of education and completing treatment. Twenty-seven percent of clients with education beyond high school complete treatment, while 19 percent with a ninth grade or lower level of education complete treatment.

Number of months in treatment varies with employment status and with vocational improvement, but not with education. Twenty-six percent of the clients unemployed at discharge are in treatment less than one month, compared with 15 percent of the clients employed full-time. Nineteen percent employed full-time at discharge are in treatment longer than ten months, compared with 9 percent for the unemployed clients. Fifteen percent of the clients enrolled in vocational improvement compared to 9 percent not enrolled spend more than ten months in treatment.

Primary drug used at discharge in table 12 varies slightly across vocational improvement and last grade of school completed. Its differences across employment status, however, are not important. Clients not enrolled in vocational improvement who use drugs at discharge favor opiates, while the enrolled clients prefer marihuana and opiates. Opiate users tend to have completed at least the ninth grade of school. Marihuana use is concentrated among clients who have completed the ninth grade or less.

Primary Drug Used at Discharge

In table 13, patterns of treatment history and drug usage are arrayed by type of primary drug at discharge. Type of drug is related to type of discharge. Clients not using a drug (28 percent) are more likely than opiate (4 percent), marihuana (11 percent) or alcohol (9 percent) users to complete treatment. The percentages of clients using opiates (51 percent), marihuana (56 percent), and alcohol (55 percent) who leave before completing treatment are moderately higher than the 38 percent of the clients not reporting to be using drugs who leave before completing treatment. The 38 percent of the clients leaving before completing treatment may actually be inflated. as mentioned earlier, by erroneously assigning to that class clients who leave early and whose drug habits are actually unknown.

It can be seen from table 13 that opiate clients tend to spend a shorter amount of time in treatment than marihuana or alcohol abusers. For example, 30 percent of the clients using opiates at discharge spend less than one month in treatment, in contrast to 9 percent of the marihuana discharges. The number of drugs used at discharge varies slightly across the three main drug categories--opiates, marihuana, and alcohol--and, for those who abuse drugs at discharge, this abuse tends to be restricted to one drug. Sixty-eight percent of both opiate and alcohol abusers use only one drug at discharge, compared to 61 percent of the marihuana users.

TABLE 1 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MONTH OF
ADMISSION AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MONTH OF ADMISSION			QUARTER
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES				
0	51.8	50.6	49.9	50.8
1	24.2	24.4	25.5	24.6
2	11.5	11.9	11.6	11.6
< 2	12.6	13.2	13.1	12.9
Total Percentage	100.1	100.1	100.1	99.9
Total N	16726	15213	14214	46153
Excluded Cases = 2497				
Cramer's V = .01				
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE				
0	24.0	25.7	24.2	24.6
1-6	41.1	41.5	42.8	41.8
7-12	14.9	13.7	13.6	14.1
>12	20.0	19.0	19.4	19.5
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total N	8648	8054	7699	24401
Excluded Cases = 24249				
Cramer's V = .02				
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS				
0	7.0	6.5	5.9	6.5
1	42.7	42.9	44.3	43.3
2	23.7	23.8	23.7	23.7
3	13.5	13.8	13.2	13.5
< 3	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.0
Total Percentage	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total N	17720	15995	14935	48650
Excluded Cases = 0				
Cramer's V = .02				
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG				
No present use	19.6	20.8	18.9	19.8
Less than once per week	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9
Once per week	5.5	5.3	4.9	5.2
Several times per week	14.3	13.0	12.1	13.2
Daily	56.8	56.9	60.1	57.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	16341	14803	13908	45052
Excluded Cases = 3598				
Cramer's V = .03				

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES											
0	49.4	54.9	84.2	67.7	47.6	38.8	37.7	54.8	45.9	45.0	67.7
1	25.3	22.8	12.3	20.5	27.3	28.0	26.9	22.0	28.8	24.8	17.4
2	11.8	11.0	2.3	6.7	12.4	15.0	15.7	10.1	13.2	14.5	7.0
> 2	13.5	11.2	1.2	5.1	12.8	18.2	19.7	13.0	12.1	15.6	7.8
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.9
Total N	34262	11830	5462	6122	15142	10340	8866	24068	16225	5132	654
Excluded Cases	2558				2718				2571		
Cramer's V	.05				.19				.07		
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE											
0	24.3	25.5	43.1	29.9	23.4	20.9	24.4	24.8	25.7	20.7	23.4
1-6	41.2	43.7	41.5	45.0	42.8	42.4	38.8	43.5	39.3	42.9	45.1
7-12	13.8	15.0	9.1	13.5	14.8	14.6	13.9	13.8	14.5	14.1	13.2
>12	20.6	15.8	6.4	11.6	19.0	22.1	22.9	17.9	20.5	22.4	18.3
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	18595	5673	1193	2273	8411	6569	5847	11575	9532	3034	235
Excluded Cases	24292				24357				24274		
Cramer's V	.05				.08				.03		
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS											
0	6.0	7.2	8.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	6.6	5.4	6.5	5.3	7.2
1	43.5	43.1	28.7	30.9	41.8	48.5	57.9	36.7	51.0	53.3	36.2
2	24.0	23.1	29.4	26.9	24.0	22.6	19.6	24.7	23.7	20.5	29.1
3	13.6	13.3	16.7	17.3	14.7	12.2	9.0	15.1	11.8	12.2	14.2
> 3	12.9	13.3	16.5	19.6	14.0	11.2	6.9	18.1	7.0	8.6	13.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1
Total N	36020	12438	5821	6376	15811	10743	9385	25910	17001	5327	671
Excluded Cases	192				514				551		
Cramer's V	.02				.11				.11		
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG											
No present use	21.0	16.2	11.7	21.6	22.1	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.8	21.6	13.8
Less than once per week	3.3	5.8	13.5	6.7	2.7	1.5	1.3	5.1	2.3	3.1	7.6
Once per week	4.8	6.5	17.7	8.1	3.3	2.5	2.4	7.0	3.0	3.9	8.1
Several times per week	12.7	14.8	35.2	20.9	9.9	7.7	7.1	17.2	8.5	8.3	22.7
Daily	58.2	56.8	21.9	42.7	61.9	69.1	69.6	51.2	66.4	63.1	47.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	33558	11403	5120	5954	14898	10137	8673	23500	15840	4926	621
Excluded Cases	3689				3868				3763		
Cramer's V	.08				.22				.11		

TABLE 3 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT ADMISSION

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG ABUSE	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT		LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				LEGAL STATUS	
	Unemployed	Part Time	Full Time	Yes	No	0-9	10-11	12	> 12	Voluntary	Involuntary
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES											
0	49.9	60.6	52.1	60.8	45.3	61.2	51.5	45.5	44.7	49.3	57.9
1	24.5	21.1	26.0	21.9	25.9	20.8	24.8	26.9	25.2	24.3	26.1
2	12.0	9.0	10.6	8.5	13.3	9.1	11.6	12.6	13.4	12.2	9.1
>2	13.6	9.3	11.3	8.8	15.4	3.9	12.1	14.9	16.6	14.2	6.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.9
Total N	35285	2273	8481	17431	28134	10288	14083	15373	6089	37659	8226
Excluded Cases	2611			3085		2817				2765	
Cramer's V	.04			.16		.08				.10	
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE											
0	24.7	24.4	24.0	26.0	24.2	28.2	25.1	23.3	22.0	24.4	25.2
1-6	42.2	41.4	40.5	40.5	42.1	40.1	42.2	41.5	43.7	42.2	39.2
7-12	14.1	14.7	13.9	13.7	14.3	12.6	13.8	15.1	14.1	14.2	13.6
> 12	19.0	19.5	21.6	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.9	20.1	20.2	19.1	22.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0
Total N	19019	982	4320	7463	16615	4499	7392	8823	3539	20625	3938
Excluded Cases	24329			24572		24397				24387	
Cramer's V	.02			.02		.03				.03	
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS											
0	5.9	5.0	5.0	6.2	5.4	6.8	5.2	5.0	5.2	6.9	4.7
1	42.6	39.4	48.7	42.1	45.2	39.0	42.0	47.2	46.4	45.0	35.4
2	23.9	26.9	23.7	25.5	23.0	24.9	24.8	23.1	23.2	23.2	26.4
3	13.9	15.9	12.3	14.0	13.1	14.7	14.4	12.6	12.9	12.9	16.1
>3	13.8	12.8	10.3	12.2	13.2	14.6	13.5	12.1	12.4	12.0	17.4
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	36789	2349	8827	18170	28911	10839	14661	15915	6271	39667	8661
Excluded Cases	685			1569		964				322	
Cramer's V	.04			.04		.04				.10	
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG											
No present use	20.4	16.7	18.1	18.8	20.9	20.5	19.6	20.3	17.9	15.4	39.9
Less than once per week	3.9	6.9	3.5	6.4	2.3	6.3	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	4.3
Once per week	5.0	9.0	5.2	8.2	3.4	8.5	5.4	3.6	3.6	4.7	7.5
Several times per week	12.9	19.9	12.8	18.5	9.9	18.5	13.8	10.1	11.0	12.2	17.9
Daily	57.9	47.4	60.3	48.0	63.5	46.2	57.1	63.4	64.3	63.9	30.5
Total Percentage	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	34355	2180	8296	16708	27297	9924	13780	15033	5918	36682	8091
Excluded Cases	3819			4645		3995				3877	
Cramer's V	.06			.21		.10				.28	

TABLE 4 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT ADMISSION			
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	OTHER
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES				
0	60.2	36.7	82.6	65.1
1	21.8	29.4	13.0	20.4
2	11.0	15.7	2.6	7.2
>2	7.0	18.2	1.8	7.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	1296	26964	6725	10992
Excluded Cases = 2673				
Cramer's V = .12				
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE				
0	57.6	20.2	41.6	30.2
1-6	22.9	43.3	37.8	40.5
7-12	7.1	15.1	10.2	12.9
>12	12.4	21.4	10.4	16.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	694	17615	1593	4381
Excluded Cases = 24367				
Cramer's V = .12				
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS				
0	100.0	1.8	2.0	2.4
1	N.A.[a]	52.1	38.1	33.6
2	N.A.	22.6	32.9	25.5
3	N.A.	12.4	15.0	17.9
>3	N.A.	11.1	12.0	20.6
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	1480	27795	7027	11564
Excluded Cases = 784				
Cramer's V = .46				
FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG				
No present use	N.A.[a]	19.7	16.7	21.7
Less than once per week	N.A.	1.2	10.3	7.0
Once per week	N.A.	1.4	14.6	9.2
Several times per week	N.A.	4.5	31.8	23.4
Daily	N.A.	73.2	26.6	38.7
Total Percentage	N.A.	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	N.A.	27324	6681	10974
Excluded Cases = 3671				
Cramer's V = .28				

[a] N.A. = Not Applicable.

TABLE 5 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	FREQUENCY OF USE OF PRIMARY DRUG AT ADMISSION				
	NO PRESENT USE	LESS THAN ONCE PER WEEK	ONCE PER WEEK	SEVERAL TIMES PER WEEK	DAILY
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES					
0	45.3	74.8	74.4	71.4	43.4
1	28.3	15.9	16.0	16.7	26.8
2	13.1	4.5	4.0	6.0	13.8
>2	13.3	4.8	5.7	5.9	16.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	8759	1696	2192	5679	25073
Excluded Cases = 5251					
Cramer's V = .14					
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE					
0	34.0	35.8	34.2	26.5	18.6
1-6	36.4	39.0	41.0	43.4	44.4
7-12	11.3	12.5	12.7	13.8	15.7
>12	18.3	12.7	12.1	16.3	21.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5030	495	678	1866	14999
Excluded Cases = 25582					
Cramer's V = .10					
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS					
0	N.A.[a]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	39.0	37.6	37.7	33.5	53.0
2	26.2	31.2	33.4	30.2	23.0
3	18.2	16.7	16.4	17.9	12.0
>3	16.5	14.5	12.5	18.3	12.1
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1
Total N	8703	1750	2318	5798	25551
Excluded Cases = 4530					
Cramer's V = .08					
TYPES OF PRIMARY DRUG					
None	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Opiates	60.7	17.8	15.9	20.9	76.9
Marihuana	12.6	38.7	41.5	35.8	6.8
Other	26.8	43.5	42.7	43.3	16.3
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	8877	1772	2358	5938	26034
Excluded Cases = 3669					
Cramer's V = .28					

[a] N.A. = Not Applicable.

TABLE 6 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	FREQUENCY OF USE OF OPIATES AT ADMISSION				
	No Present Use	Less Than Once Per Week	Once Per Week	Several Times Per Week	Daily
NUMBER OF PRIOR TREATMENT EXPERIENCES					
0	32.9	41.7	46.1	44.9	37.0
1	32.0	26.8	24.7	26.0	29.0
2	16.5	13.6	10.3	13.6	15.8
> 2	18.5	17.9	18.9	15.5	18.2
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	5293	302	360	1199	19351
Excluded Cases=22145					
Cramer's V = .03					
NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE LAST TREATMENT EXPERIENCE					
0	33.0	30.7	29.8	20.8	16.1
1-6	35.4	39.8	41.5	43.9	45.6
7-12	11.5	12.7	14.1	16.1	16.2
> 12	20.0	16.9	14.6	19.2	22.2
Total Percentage	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	3632	166	205	697	12620
Excluded Cases=31330					
Cramer's V = .10					
NUMBER OF DRUG PROBLEMS					
0	N.A.ᵃ	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	42.3	34.4	37.6	35.5	57.8
2	25.5	23.0	25.3	27.5	22.0
3	17.5	20.1	17.4	16.5	10.8
> 3	14.8	22.4	19.6	20.4	9.4
Total Percentage	100.1	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0
Total N	5284	308	367	1216	19670
Excluded Cases= 21805					
Cramer's V = .09					

ᵃ N.A. = Not Applicable.

TABLE 7 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MONTH OF
DISCHARGE AND QUARTER (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MONTH OF DISCHARGE			QUARTER
	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	
TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
Completed Treatment	21.0	20.5	22.1	21.2
Transfer-Referral	22.9	23.8	21.4	22.8
Program Decision to Discharge	10.1	9.2	9.0	9.5
Left Before Completing Treatment	41.3	42.2	42.8	42.1
Other	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.5
Total Percentage	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.1
Total N	16287	16020	14952	47259
Excluded Cases = 87				
Cramer's V = .03				
MONTHS IN TREATMENT				
< 1	25.0	23.2	22.8	23.7
1	18.1	17.8	16.6	17.5
2-3	21.3	20.4	21.2	21.0
4-10	24.5	25.8	27.6	25.9
> 10	11.1	12.9	11.8	11.9
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	15328	14990	14064	44382
Excluded Cases = 2964				
Cramer's V = .03				
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE				
0	68.9	70.2	68.7	69.3
1	18.9	18.8	19.9	19.2
> 1	12.2	11.0	11.4	11.5
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	14946	14634	14012	43592
Excluded Cases = 3754				
Cramer's V = .01				
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
None	69.0	70.1	68.8	69.3
Opiates	15.0	13.8	15.2	14.7
Marihuana	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Alcohol	3.2	3.8	3.1	3.4
Other	5.8	5.5	6.0	5.7
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	15654	15396	14518	45568
Excluded Cases = 1778				
Cramer's V = .02				

TABLE 8 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY TYPE OF DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
	Completed Treatment	Transfer-Referral	Program Decision to Discharge	Left Before Completing Treatment	Other
Months in Treatment					
< 1	17.6	29.5	14.1	27.5	10.6
1	13.0	18.4	20.1	19.2	13.3
2-3	18.2	18.5	22.8	22.8	24.2
4-10	32.1	21.1	30.1	23.4	32.8
> 10	19.2	12.4	12.9	7.0	19.1
Total Percentage	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0
Total N	9634	9306	4292	18998	2077
Excluded Cases = 3039					
Cramer's V = .11					
Number of Drugs Used at Discharge					
0	90.2	71.2	53.0	62.0	64.4
1	7.1	16.9	28.4	24.0	22.2
<1	2.7	11.9	18.7	14.0	13.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	9516	8940	4245	18842	1976
Excluded Cases=3827					
Cramer's V = .19					
Primary Drug Used at Discharge					
None	90.2	71.3	52.7	62.2	64.3
Opiates	3.3	13.7	25.7	17.5	22.7
Marihuana	3.5	5.7	8.9	9.0	4.7
Alcohol	1.5	2.8	5.0	4.3	2.5
Other	1.6	6.5	7.7	7.1	5.9
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1
Total N	9924	9344	4427	19678	2117
Excluded Cases = 1856					
Cramer's V = .13					

TABLE 9 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	MODALITY DISCHARGED FROM			
	DETOXIFICATION	MAINTENANCE	DRUG-FREE	OTHER
TYPE OF DISCHARGE				
Completed Treatment	23.0	7.1	24.1	8.3
Transfer-Referral	22.9	35.8	19.7	30.2
Program Decision to Discharge	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.9
Left Before Completing Treatment	41.1	39.2	42.8	46.6
Other	2.7	8.2	4.0	5.0
Total Percentage	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0
Total N	5317	7382	33698	616
Excluded Cases = 333				
Cramer's V = .12				
MONTHS IN TREATMENT				
<1	65.8	13.1	19.3	31.6
1	15.9	14.5	18.3	21.0
2-3	7.4	18.4	23.6	16.5
4-10	6.9	30.3	28.0	20.2
>10	4.0	23.7	10.8	10.7
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	4956	6686	32015	563
Excluded Cases = 3126				
Cramer's V = .23				
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE				
0	66.9	64.0	70.9	66.6
1	25.3	26.8	16.5	19.4
>1	7.8	9.3	12.5	14.0
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0
Total N	4801	6511	31517	542
Excluded Cases = 3975				
Cramer's V = .08				
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
None	67.4	64.3	70.9	65.1
Opiates	29.1	31.2	8.9	13.8
Marihuana	0.5	0.6	9.2	7.3
Alcohol	0.7	1.1	4.2	5.7
Other	2.4	2.9	6.8	8.1
Total Percentage	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	5075	6876	32810	579
Excluded Cases = 2006				
Cramer's V = .18				

TABLE 10 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY BY ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	ENVIRONMENT DISCHARGED FROM				
	OUTPATIENT	DAY-CARE	RESIDENTIAL	HOSPITAL	PRISON
TYPE OF DISCHARGE					
Completed Treatment	23.5	12.2	12.5	22.3	22.9
Transfer-Referral	19.6	22.4	22.6	40.1	24.6
Program Decision to Discharge	10.1	10.7	9.9	4.5	10.6
Left Before Completing Treatment	42.1	51.9	52.6	32.5	16.8
Other	4.7	2.8	2.4	0.6	25.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	30478	2313	6967	5612	1671
Excluded Cases = 305					
Cramer's V = .13					
MONTHS IN TREATMENT					
<1	13.6	18.1	37.0	74.7	13.6
1	17.7	22.9	19.9	12.0	12.3
2-3	23.3	25.3	18.3	7.3	22.7
4-10	30.7	26.9	18.5	4.5	30.2
>10	14.7	6.8	6.4	1.5	21.2
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0
Total N	29179	2197	6632	4609	1631
Excluded Cases = 3098					
Cramer's V = .24					
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE					
0	61.6	73.7	88.3	81.3	89.8
1	24.2	12.4	7.1	12.8	5.9
>1	14.3	13.9	4.6	5.9	4.2
Total Percentage	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Total N	28471	2203	6684	4428	1604
Excluded Cases = 3956					
Cramer's V = .17					
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE					
None	61.8	71.8	88.3	81.5	89.8
Opiates	18.4	9.1	4.8	11.5	5.6
Marihuana	8.9	7.5	2.9	1.5	1.6
Alcohol	4.0	4.3	1.7	2.0	1.0
Other	6.9	7.2	2.4	3.6	2.0
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1	100.0
Total N	29822	2304	6912	4654	1669
Excluded Cases = 1985					
Cramer's V = .12					

TABLE 11 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

	SEX-AGE-RACE CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS										
	SEX		AGE					RACE			
PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	Male	Female	< 18	18-20	21-25	26-30	> 30	White	Black	Spanish	Other
TYPE OF DISCHARGE											
Completed Treatment	20.8	22.5	24.7	24.0	19.7	20.0	21.1	25.2	16.9	17.9	31.0
Transfer-Referral	23.1	21.0	18.8	17.4	22.4	24.3	27.1	20.3	21.4	23.9	20.0
Program Decision to Discharge	9.7	8.7	7.4	8.9	10.6	9.8	8.7	8.4	11.7	11.4	7.3
Left Before Completing Treatment	41.3	45.0	47.4	46.0	42.6	40.6	37.7	42.7	44.1	39.4	39.5
Other	5.1	2.8	1.8	3.6	4.7	5.2	5.4	3.5	5.9	7.4	2.2
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	35118	11970	5249	6254	15116	10649	9991	23353	14505	4768	590
Excluded Cases	258				87				4130		
Cramer's V	.05				.06				.07		
MONTHS IN TREATMENT											
<1	24.9	20.3	12.3	20.7	25.7	26.0	26.2	22.9	22.0	26.9	19.2
1	17.4	17.9	20.2	18.3	18.1	16.5	15.7	17.7	17.3	16.3	14.2
2-3	20.3	22.8	28.0	24.9	20.4	17.8	18.7	22.5	19.6	19.7	15.2
4-10	25.4	27.5	31.9	27.9	25.0	25.4	23.3	26.3	26.6	24.5	34.2
>10	12.1	11.6	7.6	8.2	10.7	14.3	16.1	10.5	14.4	12.7	17.3
Total Percentage	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.1
Total N	32757	11533	5012	6025	14365	9950	9030	22903	14146	4717	579
Excluded Cases	3056				2964				5001		
Cramer's V	.05				.08				.04		
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE											
0	70.1	67.0	59.2	68.4	70.9	71.6	70.5	69.2	74.4	65.9	59.6
1	18.9	20.0	20.9	16.8	18.0	19.2	21.7	16.9	17.6	24.8	20.6
>1	11.0	13.0	19.9	14.8	11.1	9.2	7.8	13.9	8.0	9.3	19.7
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
Total N	32179	11376	5053	5993	14089	9705	8752	22189	13497	4566	557
Excluded Cases	3791				3754				6537		
Cramer's V	.03				.09				.08		
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE											
None	70.2	66.9	59.2	68.5	71.0	71.5	70.4	69.4	74.0	65.7	59.5
Opiates	14.8	14.2	0.8	7.1	17.1	19.5	18.3	9.8	18.4	21.4	7.4
Marihuana	6.4	8.4	25.6	13.2	4.3	2.5	1.1	9.3	3.2	5.9	15.3
Alcohol	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.5	2.1	2.3	6.1	4.0	1.8	1.7	5.0
Other	5.2	7.4	10.2	7.7	5.5	4.2	4.0	7.4	2.6	5.3	12.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	33683	11839	5195	6206	14699	10175	9293	23143	14322	4725	580
Excluded Cases	1824				1788				4576		
Cramer's V	.06				.18				.12		

TABLE 12 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

SOCIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CLIENTS

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	EMPLOYMENT STATUS			VOCATIONAL IMPROVEMENT		LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
	Unemployed	Part Time	Full Time	Yes	No	0-9	10-11	12	>12
TYPE OF DISCHARGE									
Completed Treatment	16.9	34.6	35.6	37.1	15.1	18.8	19.6	23.9	27.3
Transfer-Referral	21.5	16.5	18.4	12.6	23.0	21.6	19.0	20.9	20.7
Program Decision to Discharge	10.2	9.0	8.3	8.5	10.8	9.9	10.4	9.6	8.9
Left Before Completing Treatment	45.9	37.1	35.4	39.5	44.7	45.0	45.5	40.9	40.4
Other	5.5	2.7	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.6	5.5	4.7	2.7
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	33620	2721	9272	18448	26059	10282	13966	15480	5428
Excluded Cases		1733			2839		2190		
Cramer's V		.14			.21		.05		
MONTHS IN TREATMENT									
<1	26.6	10.8	15.9	14.2	30.6	21.1	23.6	24.0	25.4
1	18.6	15.0	14.4	15.7	18.6	18.6	17.8	16.5	17.7
2-3	21.0	25.5	19.7	23.2	19.4	22.7	21.4	20.0	19.7
4-10	24.1	33.2	30.9	31.3	21.9	27.1	25.7	26.1	25.4
>10	9.7	15.5	19.2	15.6	9.5	10.5	11.5	13.4	11.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	32339	2620	8966	17800	25332	9870	13472	14936	5228
Excluded Cases		3421			4214		3840		
Cramer's V		.13			.02		.03		
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE									
0	68.8	64.7	72.3	69.1	68.5	68.2	67.7	70.9	69.9
1	19.3	20.3	18.5	18.7	19.9	19.0	19.6	18.9	19.9
>1	11.9	15.0	9.2	12.1	11.5	12.9	12.7	10.2	10.3
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.1
Total N	31947	2580	8778	17523	24709	9856	13320	14652	5158
Excluded Cases		4041			5114		4360		
Cramer's V		.03			.02		.03		
PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE									
None	68.8	65.0	72.7	69.4	68.5	68.3	67.5	71.0	70.1
Opiates	15.3	11.8	13.2	10.1	18.2	9.3	16.0	16.4	16.4
Marihuana	6.8	12.1	5.8	10.8	4.4	10.9	7.8	4.4	5.0
Alcohol	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.1	4.5	3.0	3.2	3.1
Other	6.0	6.8	4.3	5.7	5.8	6.9	5.7	5.1	5.4
Total Percentage	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0
Total N	33347	2692	9215	18313	25846	10227	13907	15388	5390
Excluded Cases		2092			3187		2434		
Cramer's V		.05			.16		.08		

TABLE 13 -- PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE BY TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE (IN PERCENTAGES)

PATTERNS OF TREATMENT HISTORY AND DRUG USAGE	TYPE OF PRIMARY DRUG USED AT DISCHARGE				
	NONE	OPIATES	MARIHUANA	ALCOHOL	OTHER
TYPE OF DISCHARGE					
Completed Treatment	28.4	4.9	11.0	9.8	5.9
Transfer-Referral	21.1	19.2	16.9	17.1	23.3
Program Decision to Discharge	7.4	17.1	12.6	14.4	13.0
Left Before Completing Treatment	38.8	51.6	56.3	55.4	53.1
Other	4.3	7.2	3.1	3.4	4.8
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1	100.1
Total N	31537	6667	3143	1528	2615
Excluded Cases = 1856					
Cramer's V = .13					
MONTHS IN TREATMENT					
< 1	24.5	30.5	9.2	15.0	16.5
1	17.3	16.4	18.5	19.9	18.5
2-3	19.5	19.9	31.6	25.6	25.8
4-10	25.7	22.7	32.2	29.4	29.8
> 10	13.0	10.6	8.4	10.1	9.4
Total Percentage	100.0	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.0
Total N	30436	6404	3022	1403	2518
Excluded Cases = 3563					
Cramer's V = .07					
NUMBER OF DRUGS USED AT DISCHARGE					
0	100.0	N.A.[a]	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1	N.A.	68.8	61.4	68.5	43.9
> 1	N.A.	31.2	38.6	31.5	56.1
Total Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total N	30195	6406	3058	1453	2480
Excluded Cases = 3754					
Cramer's V = .72					

[a] N.A. = Not Applicable